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BOOK REVIEWS

A Companion to Latin Studies. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by JOHN EDWIN SANDYS. Cambridge, 1910. Pp. xxxv+891. 18s.

The favorable reception accorded to Whibley's *Companion to Greek Studies* published in 1904 made a *Companion for Latin Studies* inevitable and the new book, it may confidently be asserted, will enjoy an even greater success. It is the work of twenty-five scholars, most of them being Cambridge men. Of the other universities of Great Britain, Oxford is represented by seven contributors, Aberdeen and Dublin by one each. The only foreign contributor is Otto Keller.

No better editor for such a publication could have been found than Professor Sandys, whose knowledge is encyclopedic and whose ability to turn out work seems to have no bounds. Besides the editorial work he has translated Keller's article and has written the articles on the geography of Italy, the history of prose literature, epigraphy, and the history of Latin scholarship.

The aim of the book, as stated in the Introduction, is "to supply in a single volume such information (apart from that contained in histories and grammars) as would be most useful to the student of Latin literature." It is intended primarily for English students but it meets the needs of our post-graduates equally well. Some of the articles contain material that has here for the first time been put in the form of an epitome and would be accessible only to those who have a large library at hand; others enable the student to dispense largely with handbooks on the subject treated. The field of Latin research, with the exception noted above, has never before been so completely covered in the limits of a single volume. References to Latin authors are not as numerous perhaps as some might desire, and the bibliography that accompanies each article is not exhaustive, being limited "to a list of such works as appear likely to be most useful to students who are more familiar with English than with any other language." But the book will be invaluable in giving a survey of the field of Latin research and the articles with their bibliographies brought down to date will serve as an excellent introduction to the subjects treated. The college instructor will find it convenient for quick reference, since the indices make it possible to use the book as readily as a dictionary of antiquities, with, however, a much

wider range of subjects. It will appeal especially to the teacher of Latin in the high school and it should find a place in every school library. The book is readable, in spite of its compression, and attractive. The illustrations, 141 in number, are for the most part good. There are two maps (ancient Rome and the Roman forum) by Huelsen, taken from Baedeker's *Italy*.

Chap. i (pp. 1-47), "Geography and Ethnology of Italy," includes an excellent sketch of the geography by Sandys, of the ethnology by Ridgeway, and of the topography of Rome by Ashby, whose work as director of the British School at Rome makes him especially fitted for his task. In chap. ii (pp. 48-89), Keller deals with the fauna, and Thistleton-Dyer, late director of the Kew Gardens, with the flora. Both have condensed an immense amount of information not easily obtained elsewhere into a relatively brief space. Chap. iii (pp. 90-148), "History," is written by Reid. The first third is devoted to chronology; the rest contains chronological tables brought down to the death of Justinian. Chap. iv (pp. 149-72) deals with religion and mythology. The name of Warde Fowler is a sufficient guaranty that the work is well done. Chap. v (pp. 173-242), "Private Antiquities," is divided among three scholars. F. H. Marshall, assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, is responsible for the largest part: Roman names; birth, marriage, and death; position of women; dress; daily life; agriculture; house and furniture. Murison has an excellent survey of Roman education, and James, a master in his field, a brief sketch on books and writing, which may be supplemented by his article on the same subject in the *Companion to Greek Studies*. Chap. vi (pp. 243-521), "Public Antiquities," is the largest in the book, forming nearly a third of the entire work. The difficult subjects, Roman constitution and Roman law, are handled by Reid with great skill; the other articles are: finance, by Stevenson; population, orders of society, and slaves, by Marshall; Roman municipal system, colonies, Roman provincial system, with an alphabetical list of provinces, by Henderson; industry and commerce, and roads and travel, by Bosanquet; Roman weights and measures and Roman money, by Ridgeway; Roman army, by Alton; navy, by Tarn; Roman public games and Roman theater, by Gray. The chapter on art (pp. 522-601) is well done and is as satisfactory as any consideration of the subject apart from Greek art could be. There are five headings: architecture, by Gutch; sculpture, by Wace; terracottas, by Smith; engraved gems, by Ridgeway; painting and mosaic, by Earp. Chap. viii (pp. 602-727) deals with literature, philosophy, and science. The treatment of literature differs from the plan adopted in the *Companion to Greek Studies*. Verrall writes on poetry to the end of the Augustan Age; his purpose is "not to trace the development of Roman poetry but rather to give a brief appreciation of those poets whose works, or some of them, are extant and entire, and who deserve, or are likely to receive, the attention of students reading for pleasure." Such an "appreciation" from the pen of an eminent Greek scholar makes interesting read-

ing. Summers is especially well qualified to discuss post-Augustan poetry. Sandys shows a real genius for conciseness and precision in his sketch of Roman prose from Cato to Cassiodorus. The article on Roman philosophy by Hicks is good, though it suffers from the same drawback as the chapter on art. Brief articles on natural history and science, and medicine by Payne close the chapter. Chap. ix (pp. 728-805), dealing with epigraphy, paleography, and textual criticism, is the work of Sandys, Thompson, and Postgate. Sandys' article is good; a comparison of Thompson's article with his article on the same subject in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* shows that he has a different class of readers in mind—the references here are fewer, the bibliography is smaller, the illustrations are almost entirely drawn from classical texts and the style is more "popular." Both, it is needless to say, are admirable. I allow myself here a single criticism in detail. The Harley MS of Cicero's *De oratore* belongs, as I shall show in a forthcoming paper, near the middle, not at the end of the ninth century (p. 784); the statement made in the footnote on p. 785 that there are only a few MSS in which the letter *h* is indicated by the corrector by the Greek rough breathing is surely incorrect; I should say this usage is rather common. The use of the smooth breathing, on the contrary, to delete an *h* is extremely rare. Postgate's excellent article on textual criticism may be supplemented by his discussion of the same subjects in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and his "Flaws in Classical Research" (*Proceedings of the British Academy*, 1908). The last chapter (pp. 806-69), dealing with language, meter, and history of scholarship, is written by Giles, Verrall, and Sandys, obviously appropriate selections. The last two articles may be supplemented by the two similar ones by the same authors in the *Companion to Greek Studies*. The history of scholarship is brought down to Traube and Boissier, the former of whom is named along with Lachmann as "among the glories of the German period of classical scholarship."

The use of the book is facilitated by a table of contents (23 pages) and four indices: I, of persons, deities, and races (4 pages); II, of places, rivers, and mountains (3 pages); III, of scholars and modern writers (2 pages); IV, of Latin words and phrases (12 pages, containing more than 2,700 references).

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Libanii Opera. Recensuit RICHARDUS FOERSTER. Vol. VI. Declamationes xiii-xxx. Leipzig: Teubner, 1911. Pp. 660.

The sixth volume of Foerster's *Libanius* is the most entertaining, so far, and there are pieces in it that should rank high among the curiosities of literature. The opening declamation, a great favorite, is an impassioned attack by the Corinthians on the Athenians who in the famous siege of